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*Physical and Commercial Geography.* By H. E. GREGORY, A. G. KELLER, and A. L. BISHOP. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910. 8vo, pp. viii+469.

This book is a treatise on what might be called the "science of environment." Part I deals with the nature of the physical environment against which man is forced to react in the struggle for existence. Part II considers the influence of natural environment on man, while Part III gives an interpretative discussion of the geography of trade.

The aim of the book is to prove that man continues to be subject to the various environmental influences with which he found himself surrounded. Consequently so-called conquests over nature really originate in skilful adaptation to the action of natural forces and the influence of natural conditions. Trade is taken as the epitome of reaction on natural environment. Trade based on natural conditions is shown to have been a great factor in civilization. The data of modern trade are interpreted and related. There is a consistent treatment of types rather than the totality of data. No attempt is made to cover the whole field of trade nor to discuss all the materials of commerce, but attention is given to the United States, and the British and German empires, as illustrating the fundamental principles of commercial geography.

It is obvious that the book is a beginning in the correlation of the various phases of natural and social sciences. As a result this pioneer work seems at times a medley of facts from physiography, anthropology, industrial history, and commercial geography. In the desire to cover systematically the relation of man and society to the whole natural environment the work was undertaken by triple authorship corresponding practically to the three parts. This expresses the belief that the study of the environmental relations of man requires contributions from both the natural and social sciences and is best undertaken by a combination of workers. The pages are spread with cross-references to aid the teacher and student.

At places the book is marred by the insertion of such commonplaces as "soil is the covering of the earth" (p. 61), and that human societies may be broadly distinguished on the basis of climate, or as civilized and uncivilized, commercial and non-commercial (p. 142). Further, there is an unfortunate tendency to use such hackneyed phrases as "scoring against nature," "longer wind," "a dead time," and "downhill to England."

The book is pre-eminently a text, and as such adheres to topical arrangement and secures perspective rather than detail. It is, however, valuable to the general reader. Its recognition of the interrelation of the various sciences is a move in the right direction and prepares the way for more adequate and satisfactory correlation.

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*The National Land System, 1785-1820.* By PAYSON JACKSON TREAT. New York: E. B. Treat & Co., 1910. 8vo, pp. xiii+426.

This is a careful, scientific study of a most important subject—the national land system. The author has made full and intelligent use of the numberless government documents bearing upon the topic and he has not failed to take into